

LACH A.

LACH, A. The centennial of the first dye. p. 337. CHEMIK. Katowice,
Poland. Vol. 8, No. 12, Dec. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) LC Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

LACH, A.

Conference on dyestuff in Moscow.

P. 15. (CHEMIK) (Warszaw, Poland) Vol. 10, No. 1, Jan. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. No. 5, 1958

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928410012-4

LACH, ADAM

Synthetic dyestuffs. Przem chem Special issue:37-40 '58.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000928410012-4"

P/013/60/000/003/001/004
B115/B215

AUTHOR:

Lach, Adam, Magister

TITLE:

Rivetting, welding, or gluing of metals

PERIODICAL: Chemik, no. 3, 1960, 103-106

TEXT: The present paper is intended to stimulate scientific research work to produce glues of precisely defined properties, and promote their application. In Poland, the production of synthetic glues develops rapidly. Large state enterprises, such as "Pronit", "Boryszew", "Pustków", "Oświęcim", "Kędzierzyn", works of organic industry, plastics or chemical synthesis, local cooperative or even private industries produce a large assortment of synthetic glues. According to the author, the works should concentrate especially on technical information and close contact with the consumer. The main part of his paper deals with metal gluing. Used as glues, synthetic resins have many advantages over rivets and screws, soldering and welding, since glued metals are more corrosion-resistant. Being a new technique, the method of gluing has nonetheless some drawbacks and difficulties. These drawbacks are: (a) heavy metal objects of weights higher than the strength

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Rivetting, welding ...

of the glue cannot be glued; (b) glues are less resistant to peeling and even bending. So far, the problem of reduced durability due to aging and long-lasting stress has not been solved. In Poland, this problem was studied by the Instytut Tworzyw Sztucznych (Plastics Institute). Caution is recommended for the use of glues in building (especially for load-bearing structures). According to the author, metal gluing is not likely to replace the traditional methods, since it can only be applied for special purposes. Applications of metal gluing. The data were taken from a paper by H. Schlegel (Ref.1, see below). Synthetic glues for metals. Besides derivatives of cellulose, polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene, and polyisobutylene, almost all plastics can be used as a basis for metal glues. Hence, the possibility of various prescriptions and the difficulty of finding a corresponding glue, especially in cases where consumer or constructor themselves cannot specify their demands precisely. Characteristics of various glues. Rubber glues are well suited for gluing metals (except for copper and its alloys), rubber, polyvinyl chloride, and substances hardening in the heat. They are resistant to water, diluted acids and lyes, some of them even to gasoline and mineral oil, and also quite resistant to aging. Polyvinyl acetate glues are universal. They glue metals, almost all natural

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Rivetting, welding ...

substances and plastics. They are resistant to water, but less so to chemicals and solvents. Phenol glues can be used for metals, rubber, wood, pheno- and aminoplasts. Resistant to water, acids, solvents, heat and aging. Polyester glues: for metal, rubber, glass, nitrocellulose, wood. Resistant to water and oxidizing agents. Polyacryl glues: suited for metals, rubber, polyester, nitrocellulose, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride. Resistant to water and chemical factors. Urea and melamine glues: for metals, wood and phenoplasts. Less resistant to water and chemical factors. Polyurethane resins are almost universal and resistant to the majority of factors. Epoxide resins are of greatest importance. They glue metals, glass and porcelain. Resistant to chemical factors, less no to water. They are of the largest adhesive power and tensile strength, and have good electric, chemical and physiological properties. The binding power of epoxide glues hardened by heat, is 400 kg/cm^2 , and of those hardened by cold: up to 200 kg/cm^2 . It would be the duty of the producer to work out a detailed description and directions for each kind of glue. Directions for metal gluing. Apart from choosing the right glue, preparing of the metal surface is essential. Each mechanical impurity, rust, moisture, grease, and lubricating oils have to be removed. The surface has to be blanched by bichromate ✓

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Rivetting, welding ...

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of sodium or sandblasted for the development and increase of mechanical adhesion. This preparatory treatment increases the binding power by 20%. The optimum thickness of the glue layer is 0.15 mm. Cold hardening is carried out at 40-80°C or room temperature, hot hardening at temperatures up to 200°C. After hardening, the binding seam is coated with water-resistant varnish. With the right glue and varnish, the binding seam can be protected against all atmospheric and chemical factors. The paper of Ref. 1 by H. Schlegel, Fertigungstechnik und Betrieb no. 7, 1959 is mentioned. There are 7 non-Soviet-bloc references.

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AUTHOR: Lach, Adam, Magister
TITLE: Chemical industry in the Chinese People's Republic
PERIODICAL: Chemik, no. 10/154, 1960, 381-385

TEXT: The author gives a survey of the development of the chemical industry in the Chinese People's Republic since 1949 as compared with the former situation. It is mainly based upon non-Soviet-bloc publications. First of all, he mentions the number of foundations of small foundries for iron (650,000 in 1958) whose products are processed by 950 converters. Chemical production began in a similar way, but very soon developed larger plants (artificial fertilizers). Larger plants supported smaller ones. The plants are part of the People's Communes. Intermediate stages in the development are often skipped (petrochemistry started without the stage of coal derivatives). In the expansion of their industry, the Chinese gather a number of offers from abroad, invite experts of the firms in question, and dictate the prices as soon as they get an idea of the goods to be obtained. The author raises the question whether this could be done in Poland. During

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Chemical industry ...

the Five-year Plan (1953-57), 31 large chemical plants of high outputs and modern equipment were established in China with Russian aid. At the same time, a number of Soviet experts reconstructed and extended numerous other plants. In the second Five-year Plan, 500 million yuan (205 million dollars) are provided for chemistry, almost half of the money is intended for the production of artificial fertilizers, the rest for synthetic rubber, car tires and tubes, urea, and antibiotics. As to individual products, the author gives the following report: Sulfuric acid. The annual production has exceeded 1 million tons. The largest producer is the semi-State enterprise "Manchurian Chemical Industry Ltd.", 1945: 250,000 t/year, by 1967 more than 10 million t are to be produced. Ammonium sulfate is directly produced from H_2SO_4 . Within the first six months of 1959, 68 plants were to be taken into operation (100,000 t of H_2SO_4 and several thousand t of NaOH). Soda. The semi-State "Yungli Chemical Industry Ltd." is considered to be a pioneer of the soda industry and the whole chemical industry in China. Founded in 1914 at Tangku (Hopeh), it has branches in Nanking and Chengtu. Capacity: more than 400,000 t/year of ammonia soda. There are numerous small enterprises, also for electrolysis. In 1954, the NaOH produc-

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tion was estimated at 30,000 t, and that of chlorine at 15,000 t. Artificial fertilizers. Despite their legendary care for fertilization, the Chinese only possessed two plants in 1949 for ammonium sulfate. During 11 years, several dozens of large and medium-large plants were established. In 1960, the erection of 17 large plants will be continued and 140 medium-large and small ones will be established. A large plant for the production of artificial fertilizers and synthetic rubber is being erected on the basis of domestic petrochemical raw material by the refinery Lanchow with the support of the USSR. Plant protectives. Until recently, organic insecticides had been imported; by 1959, inorganic insecticides are planned to be produced in China by 1,470,000 plants. A plant for agricultural chemistry producing 40,000 t/year is being constructed at Taiyuan (Shansi). In 1959, the total production was 130,000 t, in 1958 82,000 t. Drugs. The production is far from meeting domestic requirements. It is mainly based upon people's medicine and medicinal herbs occurring in abundance. Several plants (including such for penicillin, remedies against tuberculosis, sulfonamides, liver extracts, vitamins) were erected with the support of the USSR. Dyestuffs. From an importing country China will soon become a self-supporting country. Colors, lacquers, and varnishes. In 1954, about 30,000 t were produced,

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mainly small plants. Modern plants, which in the meantime have been erected, will be unable to cover the increasing demand for a longer period. Petro-
and carbochemistry. China's resources of petroleum and bituminous slate are estimated at more than 1 billion t. In 1959, only 45 of the known 123 petroleum fields were exploited, and in 1958, 2,260,000 t were extracted. In 1958, the erection of 500 small plants for petroleum extraction from slate was begun. In 1943, the capacity of petroleum refineries was 130,000 t/year, at present, it is the 20-fold. So far, several dozens of small and large refineries have existed, but since 1957, 200 small local plants have been in construction. Some of them have been extended and new large ones have been erected (an automatized one at Lanchow) with the support of the USSR, which since 1958 has been processing more than 100 petroleum products. China's coal resources have been estimated at 10,000 billion t. In addition, new deposits are being discovered almost every year. Synthetic gasoline is being produced by the Fushun hydrogenation plant (erected with USSR support). Plastics. The production of polymers in China has been established after 1953, but since then it has developed considerably and now comprises all important kinds of plastics. It was too difficult for the author to list even the most important plants. Rubber

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and synthetic fibers. Respective plants are often erected in connection with plants for petrochemical raw materials, sometimes even as a part of the latter. Initial substances produced are: chlorine, NaOH, HCl, H₂SO₄, phenol, indigotin, DDT, and preparation 666. Harbin is to be the center. There are 2 tables and 8 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: China reconstructs, Peking Review, Chemical Age. ✓

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LACH, Adam

Present state and development prospects of the Polish dyestuffs
industry. Przegl wlokienn 16 no.4:202-205 Ap '62.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928410012-4"

LACH, Adam, mgr

Institute of Organic Industry, Zgierz Branch. Chemik 16 no.9:
264-267 S '63.

BUREK, Rudolf, mgr; LACH, Ryszard, mgr inz.; MIRONOWICKI, Wladyslaw, mgr inz.
ADAMEK, Ryszard, mgr inz.; KRYSIK, Marian, inz.

Measuring the density of the filling mixture by using the
gamma radiation absorption method. Przegl gorn 20 no.10:
Supplement: Biul glow inst gorn 14 no.2:11-14 '63.

BUREK, Rudolf, mgr.,inz.; LACH, Ryszard, mgr.,inz; LASA, Jan, mgr.,inz.;
SAWICKI, Jerzy, mgr.,inz.

Isotope gauge for the thickening of wash water. Przegl gorn 18
no.3:185-189 '62.

S/081/62/000/022/032/088
B158/B101

AUTHORS: Burek, Rudolf, Lach, Ryszard, Lasa, Jan, Sawicki, Jerzy

TITLE: An isotopic density meter for industrial waters

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1962, 297, abstract
22I125 (Przegl. górn., v. 18, no. 3, 1962, 185 - 189 [Pol.])

TEXT: The theory of the noncontact measuring method, based on γ -ray absorption in the test medium, is briefly explained. The layout and mode of operation of a laboratory apparatus constructed at the Mining-Metallurgical Academy (Poland) by Florkowski for measuring the density of emulsions in flotation processes are described. The radiation source is located before the pipeline carrying the liquid to be checked. The detector comprises a scintillation counter with a NaI/Tl crystal, a photo-multiplier, an integrating circuit and a measuring device which includes a self-recorder. The current is supplied from a high voltage source. Results and conclusions from laboratory and industrial experiment measurements are given. It was found that the results are of a qualitative nature, the apparatus being suitable for continuous measurements. The

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An isotopic density meter for...

S/081/62/000/022/032/058
B158/B101

method does not require any special adjustments of the pipeline system.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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KOZLOWSKI, Czeslaw; AMBROZY, Jerzy; LASKOWSKI, Tadeusz; LACH, Ryszard;
NOWAK, Zygfryd; WINNICKI, Jérzy

Evaluation of the exploitation profitability of coal deposits.
Przegl gorn. 18 no. 6:347-354 Je '62.

1. Komisja Przerobki Mechanicznej i Wykorzystania Hald, Rada Techniczno-Ekonomiczna, Ministerstwo Gornictwa i Energetyki, Warszawa

LACH, R., mgr inz.

"Application of analog calculus to the phenomena and
laws of sorting coal by gravitation" by P. Moiset,
M. Cogneaux. Reviewed by R. Lach. Przegl gorn 19 no.4:
177-179 Ap '63.

WOLNY, Jerzy; LACH, Teresa

Experiment in determining the pH of the closest environment of
the anode during electrolytic dissolving of steel samples;
contribution to the determination of nonmetallic inclusions
in steel. Przegl naukowo-tech AGH no.6:13-28 '62.

1. Katedra Metalurgii Stali, Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza,
Krakow.

CP

The product obtained by the reaction of dibenzalacetone with resorcinol. Josip Mikšić and Vilim Lach. Farm. Vjesnik 1933, No. 22, 12 pp.; Chem. Zentralblatt 1934, I, 1646.—The action of 200 g. P_2O_5 on 214 g. dibenzalacetone and 220 g. resorcinol in abs. ether yielded dibenzalaceton bis(3-hydroxyphenyl) acetate, $C_{20}H_{20}O_6$, needles from abs. alc., m. 300-4° (decompn.).
W. A. Moore

ASSISTANT METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ECONOMICS

SECOND MAF ONLY ONE

ECONOMICS

ECONOMICS ONE ONLY ONE

STANDARD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000

*ACA**Raw Materials*

Results of the electrostatic purification of some Czech raw materials. V. LACIČ *Nature*, 27, 352 (1949); *Brit. Ceram. Abstracts*, 49 [1] 385a (1950) — After a brief discussion of the classification of particles in raw materials, the results of experiments with several Czech pegmatites are given. The Fe_2O_3 content of the specimens ranged from 0.44 to 1.33% and the alkali content from 7 to 8%. The national analysis showed 50 to 78% of feldspar, biotite, muscovite, and ilmenite were found mineralogically as impurities. With the Vavřinec feldspar it was possible to reduce the Fe_2O_3 content from 0.47 to 0.11-0.24%, with the Mráčnice feldspar from 0.81 to 0.17-0.18%, and with the Dolní Bory feldspar from 1.33 to 0.40%. An industrial apparatus constructed by M. Holíčka confirmed the above laboratory results; purified products showed a reduction of Fe_2O_3 from 0.65 to 0.13-0.23%. Further experiments led to the establishment of the optimum size and shape of the industrial apparatus. Good results with this method of electrostatic separation led to the use of the method for the purification of glass sands, and surprisingly favorable results were obtained. It was possible to reduce the Fe_2O_3 content by 20 to 45%. The experiments are not yet completed. The method should also be applicable to the separation of pyrites from clay, of dolomite from limestone, or fluorite from barites, etc.

ACPA

*Department of Materials
Physical Test*

Testing of glass sand in storage. A. Lach. *Stroso*, 27, 601 (1950). *6th Czechoslovak Abstracts*, 49 (1951) 116a (1950). A survey is given of Czech methods of analysis of sand. The points dealt with are mechanical and mineralogical analysis, determination of FeO_x, the impurity content, and the moisture. The sieve sizes for the screen analysis are 1.0, 0.289, 0.14, 0.03, 0.2, and 0.101 mm. Schauer's method is used for the determination of FeO_x. The sample of sand is crushed to pass a 0.088 mm. mesh and 3 gm. of sand thus treated is ignited in a porcelain crucible at 700°C. for 10 to 12 min., and then cooled and put into a celluloid capsule. The color is then compared against a dark background, with a standard scale. The sample has a by content of a standard with the same coloration. The impurity content was formerly carried out according to the method of the German Society of Glass Technology, but at present a simplified rapid method is used. The principle is a comparison of the turbidity of distilled water shaken with the sand sample and with a standard sand. The moisture content is determined by the normal method (drying at 100°C.). The carbide method for the determination of moisture content is also used. The mineralogical analysis includes optical investigations on grain shape, color, and clearness, the degree of surface contamination, and the presence of opaque inclusions.

MANUFACTURING PROCESSES.

BCS

414. CERAMIC CALCULATIONS. V. Lach (Stavivo, 28, 129, 146, 161, 179, 1950). Although ceramic calculations are mostly elementary and well known, it was thought necessary to put them together and supplement them from the author's own experience. Practical examples and their solutions are given. The article is meant to compensate for the shortage in Czechoslovakia of German textbooks and tables. (5 tables.)

*B.CS**Apparatus and Methods
of Testing*

1728. Improving rational analysis.—V. Lach and J. Káliková (Slovénie, 26, 312, 532, 1950). The 3 principal groups of rational analysis methods, those based on HCl (H₂SO₄ digestion), on Kallauner-Matejka (heating to 700° C. and subsequent HCl digestion) and all other methods are listed. The advantages and disadvantages of methods 1 and 2 are pointed out and discussed. Because the Kallauner-Matejka method gives almost correct kaolinite yields and since it is dissolved by conc. H₂SO₄, the authors combined both methods. The results obtained when many Bohemian kaolins and clays were analysed are given and compared with the results of chemical analysis. The agreement in the kaolin group was almost perfect, in the clay group also the errors were very small. The method used gives better results than the others but is much lengthier and more laborious. (Editor's Note: The method appears similar to that first proposed by Keppeler.) (1 fig., 3 tables.)

Lach, V.

✓ Corrosion of furnaces in cement works. V. Lach (Vysokourovny datav stavebnich kamen, Brno, Czechoslovakia, 202-4/1955).—Results are given of tests of the brickworks of rotary furnaces. Chem. changes which take place during the process of heating and chem. changes which are characteristic for different sorts of heat-resistant material are discussed. Alkalies accumulate in rather high concn. in the inner layer of the brickwork, and, being very corrosive, evidently play an important part in the process of corrosion. I. Hyor.

LACH, V. KUBAT, F.

Austria. II. The ceramic industry. p. 248.

(Stavivo. Vol. 35, no. 6, June 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

LACH, V.

For higher efficiency in the production of building materials.

P. 301, (Stavivo) Vol. 35, no. 8, Aug., 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, NO. 11 November 1957

LACH, V.
POTUCEK, V.
SLABA, J.

Ceramics as protection against ionizing radiation. p. 156.

STAVIVO. (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 37,
no. 5, May 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 7,
July 1959 unclu.

LACH, V., prof. inz. dr.

Ceramic prefabrication. Stavivo 42 no.12:445-446 D '64.

1. Higher School of Technology, Brno.

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LACH, V., prof. inz. dr.

Eighth Conference on Porcelain, Starovo 43 no. 126 '65.

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LACH, V., prof. inz. dr.

Conference on glass and foundry sands. Stavivo 43 no. 2:47
'65.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000928410012-4"

LACM, Vladimir, prof. inz. dr.

"Portland cement" by J.S. Lurje [Lurye, Yu.S.]. Reviewed by Vladimír Lach. Poz stavby 12 no. 5:217-218 '64.

L 10715-67 EWT(1)/EWP(e) WH/RO
ACC NR: AP6023318

(A)

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0012/66/000/002/0162/0174

52

AUTHOR: Lach, Vladimir -- Lakh, V.

ORG: Department of Building Material Production Technology, Technical University
in Brno (Katedra technologie výroby stavebních hmot - Vysoke učeni technicke v Brne)

TITLE: Ceramics as protection against ionization radiation

SOURCE: Silikaty, no. 2, 1966, 162-174

TOPIC TAGS: construction material, ceramic^{MATERIAL}, ~~radiation~~, radiation protection,
ionization

ABSTRACT: The article discusses the properties of ceramics which might make them suitable as a protective material against ionization radiation and shows how it is possible to improve the properties of the ceramic body so as to increase its absorption capacity. To the general and well known use of ceramics to improve sanitation in living quarters and the laboratory has been recently added the possibility of using them as protection against natural x-radiation and Y-radiation, and radiation from artificial radio isotopes. Two samples of ceramics in current production (ordinary brick and ceramic wall tile) were chosen for comparison. Since ordinary ceramics have little screening effect, it was considered of interest to attempt to

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ACC NR: AP6023318

improve this and other properties by suitable treatment consisting of the addition of elements having a high proton number (Z). Because of the physical properties of ceramics, it was necessary to maintain the ratio between the absorption additives used (mostly waste materials from the metallurgical industry) at 6.0 - 9.5 ($PbO \cdot R_2O_3$) . Al_2O_3 . 2.0 - 2.8 SiO_2 . Firing proceeded at temperatures of 600 to 850° C and the tiles produced measured 100 x 100 x 10mm and had a bulk density of $\rho_b = 3.48$ and 3.64. The lead equivalents are given. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 10 tables.

SUB CODE: 11,18 / SUBM DATE: 03Jul65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 004

540
Card 2/2

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Principles of organization and the influence of the Zhandarova method
on the improvement of economic indexes in the textile industry.

p. 260
Vol. 9, no. 6, Aug. 1955
PRZEMYSŁ WŁOKIENNICY
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SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, VOL. 5, no. 3
March 1956

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Poland. Vol. 8, no. 12, June 1959.

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Economic results of collective farms in Wroclaw Voivodeship. p. 816.

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peasant farms in Kamienna Gora District. Postepy nauk roln 7 no.1:
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LACH, Wiktor

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nauk roln 8 no.4:131-139 Jl-Ag '61.

LACH, Wiktor

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developing progress in farming. Postepy nauk roln 9 no.6:109--
122 N-D '62.

LACH, Wiktor

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nauk roln 11 no. 1:11-22 Ja-F '64.

LACH, Wiktor

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no.3:299-312 1954.

l. Z Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych Akademii Medycznej w Krakowie.
Kierownik: prof. dr J.Kostrzewski.

(CHOLINESTERASE, in blood,
in communicable dis.)

(BLOOD,
cholinesterase in infect. dis.)
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, blood in,
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Kierownik: prof. dr J.Kostrzewski.
(FOOD POISONING, bacteriology,
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(*SALMONELLA*,
typhimurium, food pois.)

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unusual case, (Pol))

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"treatment of typhoid fever with small doses of chloremycetin. Polski
tygod. lek. 12 no.32:1233-1236 5 Aug 57.

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(CHLORAMPHENICOL, therapeutic,
typhoid fever, small doses (Pol))
(TYPHOID FEVER, therapy,
chloramphenicol, small doses (Pol))

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polska 15 no.1:103-106 '61.

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prof. dr med. J. Kostrzewski [deceased] Z Kliniki Radiologicznej AM
w Krakowie Kierownik: prof. dr med. S. Januszkiewicz.

(ESOPHGEAL STENOSIS etiol)
(STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS compl)
(SEPTICEMIA compl)

LACH-ZAJACOWA, Maria; SKAWINSKA, Zofia

Blood serum proteins and lipids in patients with infecticus hepatitis. Przegl. lek. 21 no.6:423-425 '65.

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"The Caucasian Species of the Genus Trigonella L." Cand Biol
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Georgia. Zam. po sist. i geog. rast. no.23:87-90 '63.
(MIRA 17:12)

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SEKALINSKINE, E.M.; LACHASHVILI, L.N.; TSIRKIN, G.U.; GARETZ,
I.B.; POPOVA, V.N.; FOLSHTEYN, L.L.

Results of the treatment of acute dysentery at home;
preliminary report. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i imun., 42
no.6:16-21 '65. (MERA 18:9)

1. II Moskovskiy meditsinskij institut imeni Pirogova, 2-je
Klinicheskaya infektsionnaya bol'nička i polikliniki Pervomayskogo
i Frunzenskogo rayona Moskvy.

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ACCESSION NR:	AP507681			UR/0/86/65/000/011/0130/0131 629.13.01/06
AUTHOR:	Lachayev, Yu. P.; Kozyrev, B. I.			<i>13</i> <i>B</i>
TITLE:	A regulator for a gravity feed air supply. Class 62, No. 171742			
SOURCE:	Byulleten' izobreteniij i tovarnykh znakov, no. 11, 1965, 130-131			
TOPIC TAGS:	air conditioning equipment, air flow, thermistor			
ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a regulator for a gravity feed air supply in aircraft air conditioning systems. The device contains an air flow controller, amplifier, fixed resistor, actuating mechanism and voltage regulator. The device is designed for high accuracy in controlling the gravity feed air supply at various temperatures and pressures and for smooth adjustment during operation. The regulator uses a mass flowmeter which consists of two thermistors. One of the thermistors is equipped with a constant power heater which heats the thermistors to a given temperature when the mass flow rate of the air stream is constant.				
ASSOCIATION:	None			
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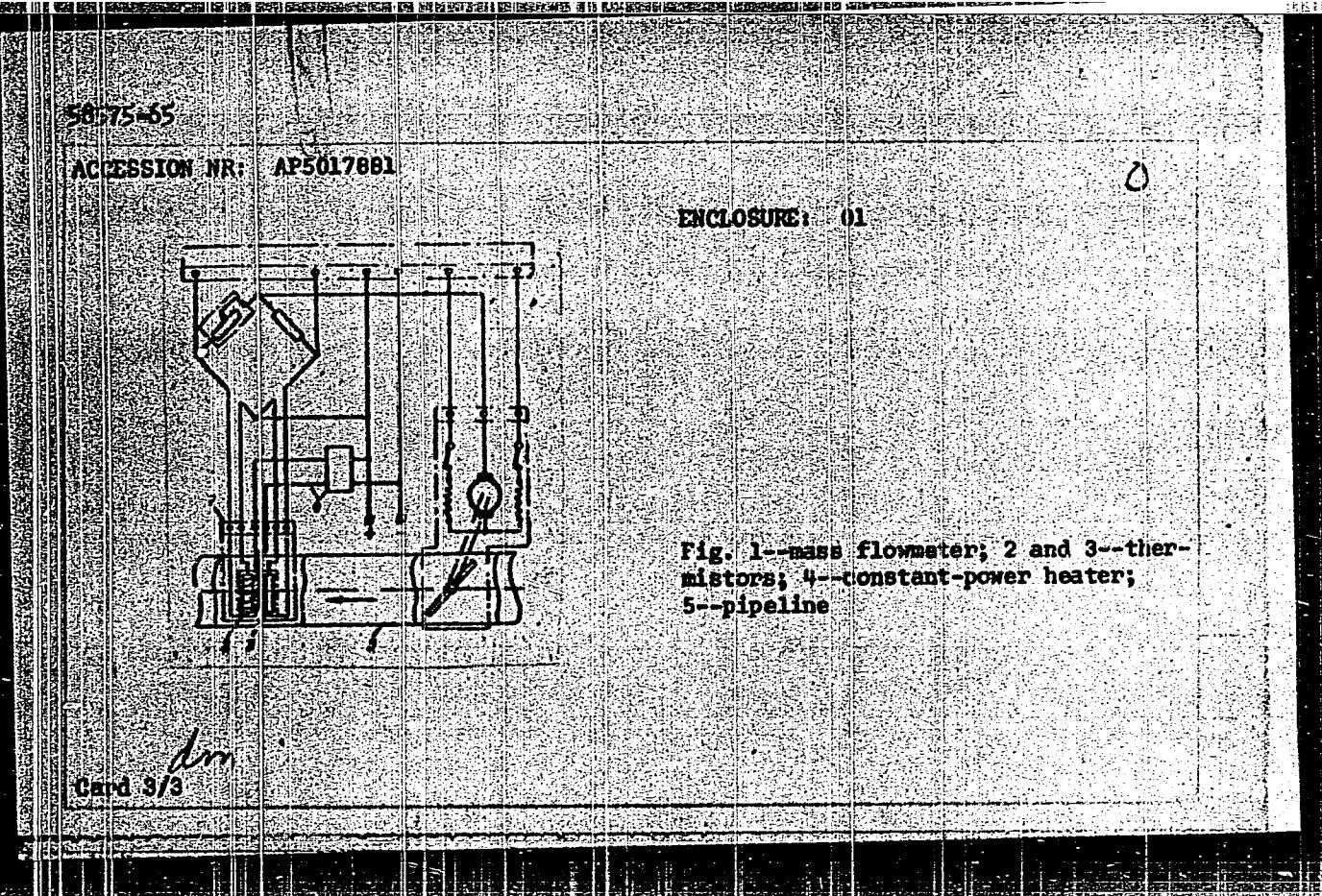
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POLAND / Microbiology - Industrial Microbiology.

F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 38408.

Author : Lachecka, B.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Effect of H₂SO₃ on Medium Preservation and on Yeast Cells.

Orig Pub: Przem. spozywczy, 1957, 11, No 4, 151-156.

Abstract: Data of Polish and foreign authors are given on conversion of H₂SO₃ in grape juice and wine, and its effect on microorganisms.

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"The Paper Industry In The 3d Year Of The Six-Year Plan" p. 1. (Prezeglad Papierniczy.
Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1953, Lodz)

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issue:14-15 '58.

LACHECKI, Zdzislaw

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no.50:1949-1951 11 D '61.

1. z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Studium Doskonalenia Lekarzy A.M.
w Warszawie; kierownik: doc. dr E.Ruzyllo.
(UREMIA ther)

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Lachert B., Prof.

Lachert B., Prof. "The Muranow Residential District"
(Muranow - Dzielnica Mieszkaniowa). Architektura. No 5, 1949,
pp. 129-137, 25 figs.

As a part of the 1-st May Deed, the foundations for the first housing estates in the new Muranow district of Warsaw, were laid. The master plan of Warsaw provides for 40,000 inhabitants in Muranow. The dominant type of building is the four-storey blocks of flats, each with a gallery disposition, and four flats on every floor of the stair-case. All the blocks are free-standing and some buildings are of the "tower construction" type i.e., they possess only one stair-case and many floors.

SO: Polish Technical Abstracts No. 2, 1951

LACHEMTOWA, M.

"The Maturing of Alcoholic Beverages and Methods of its Acceleration." p.7
(PRZEMYSŁ ROLNY I SPOŻYWCZY Vol. 8, no. 1, Jan. 1954 Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Uncl.

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"Influence of infrared rays on the maturing of Starka and alcoholic drinks of fruit origin," Przemysl Rolny I Spozywczy, Warszawa, Vol 8, No 5, May 1954, p. 179.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 11, Nov 1954, L.C.

LACHERT, M.

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No. 1 1954
Agriculture, Food Processing
Industry, Forestry, Fisheries

2658

663.551.58

✓ Lachert M. Determining the Optimum Rectification and Fermentation Conditions of Brandy Production from Juniper Berries (Gin).
„Ustalenie optymalnych warunków rektyfikacji i fermentacji przy produkcji wódki z jagód jałowca” (Prace Gt. Inst. Przem. Roln. i Spół. No 1), Warszawa, 1952, PWT, 7 pp., 1 fig., 6 tabs.

In this paper is discussed the problem of producing brandy from juniper berries, to meet the requirements of the Polish customer. The author describes and compares the results obtained by using the following methods of producing juniper brandy: fermentation of juniper berries; aromatization of spirits with juniper berries; distillation and rectification of juniper spirit infusion. The results of these studies prove that the method of distillation and rectification of extracts is the most convenient — provided, however, that high concentration spirits are used and a short period of maceration.

AC TERT, MARI

d) Optimal conditions for fermentation and sterilization of plum wines (alivovitz). Maria Lachert, Inst. Przemysłowy Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej, Warsaw. *Przemysł Spożywczy* 1, 402-4 (1958).—The plum pulp must be enriched up to 20% sugar and fermented with a Burgundy type of yeast. A 10-21 day fermentation resulted in a content of 11-14% alc. The product was distilled, but the 1st 2-4% of the distillate was discarded. Six months of aging in oak containers gave a plivovitz of satisfactory bouquet. W. Szwedek.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

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STARIKOVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Economics encyclopedia; industry and construction] Ekono-
micheskaya entsiklopediya; promyshlennost' i stroitel'stvo.
Red. kollegiia: A.N.Efimov i dr. Moskva, Sovetskaya en-
tsiklopediya. Vol.2. N - Sev... 1964. 959 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

LACHINOV, A.

BRODSKIY, V.; BAS, L.; LACHINOV, A.

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23-24 S'55. (MIRA 8:12)
(Automobiles--Apparatus and supplies)

LACHINOV A. BAS, L.

Tire marking device. Avt.transp. 35 no.4:32 Ap '57.

(MLRA 10:5)

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LACHINOV, B.V., inzh.

Structural lightweight concretes based on slag pumices and their
use in making reinforced products. Bet. i zhel.-bet. no. 5:236-
239 My '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Lightweight concrete) (Reinforced concrete)

LACHINOV, B. V., inzh.

Designing deflection of reinforced concrete elements subjected to
long-time loads. Bet. i zhel.-bet. no.8:379-384 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Reinforced concrete) (Strains and stresses)

LACHINOV, L.K.

Plowing depth. Zemledelie 27 no.8:49-50 Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki
sel'skogo khozyaystva.

LACHINOV, N. V.

Technology

(Booklet for the fitter on assembling accessory devices for boiler rooms).
Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1951.

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Technology

(Booklet for the machinist on the manufacture of metal constructions). Moscow,
Gosenergoizdat, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

LACHINOV, N.V., inzhener.

Substituting welded for riveted seams of boiler drums. Energetik 1 no.4:
28-32 S '53. (MLRA 6:8)
(Steam boilers)

1. LACHINOV, N. V., ENG.
 2. USSR (600)
 4. Steam Boilers
 7. Reconstructing the attachment of the drain pipe to a boiler drum. Rab.energ.
2 no.10, 1952.
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9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

LACHINOV, Nikolay Vladimirovich; GRIGOR'IEV, T.Ye., redaktor; SHELYAGINA, A.A.,
redaktor; SEVORTSOV, I.M., tekhnicheskikh redaktor

[Fitter's manual on assembling accessory devices for boiler rooms]
Pamiatka slesaria po montazhu vspomogatel'nykh mekhanizmov kotel'-
nykh tsekhov. Izd. 2-oe, ispr. i dop. Pod red. T.E. Grigor'eva.
Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1956. 111 p. (MIRA 10:2)
(Boilers--Accessories)

LACHINOV, Nikolay Vladimirovich; DUB, B.I., redaktor; VORONIN, K.P.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Boiler repair] Remont kotel'nykh agregatov. Moskva, Gos.energ.
izd-vo, 1956. 439 p. (MLRA 9:7)
(Boilers--Maintenance and repair)

25(2); 14(6)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2753

Lachinov, Nikolay Vladimirovich

Remont i nadzor za podshipnikami vspomogatel'nykh mekhanizmov teplovых elektrostantsiy (Repair and Inspection of Bearings of Auxiliary Equipment of Thermo-electric Power Plants) [Irkutsk] Irkutskoye knizhnoye izd-vo, 1958. 97 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Nauchno-tehnicheskoye obshchestvo energeticheskoy promyshlennosti. Irkutskoye pravleniye.

Eds.: L. Ye. Nebrat, and N. P. Petrenko; Tech. Ed.: T. I. Sorokina.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for machinists and technical personnel engaged in the repair, erection, and maintenance of thermoelectric power-plant equipment.

COVERAGE: The book contains detailed information on the repair, mounting, and testing of plain and rolling-contact bearings used in auxiliary equipment of thermoelectric power plants. Types of bearing seals, basic concepts

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Repair and Inspection (Cont.)

SOV/2753

of friction and lubrication, and constructions of plain and rolling-contact bearings are described. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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Repair and Inspection (Cont.)

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TJ1061.L3)	
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IACHINOV, Nikolay Vladimirovich; GRIGOR'YEV, T.Ye., inzhener, redaktor;
VORONIN, K.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Manual for fitters assembling stationary pipelines] Pamiatka
slesaria po montazhu stantsionnykh truboprovodov. Pod red. T.E.
Grigor'eva. Izd. 2-oe, perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo,
1957. 118 p.
(Pipe fitting)

LACHINOV, Nikolay Vladimirovich; NEBRAT, L.Ye., red.; PETRENKO, N.P., red.;
~~SOMOKINA, T.I.~~, techn.red.

[Maintenance and repair of bearings of auxiliary mechanical equipment of thermolectric power plants] Remont i nadzor za podshipnikami vspomogatel'nykh mekhanizmov teplovых elektrostantsii. Irkutskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1958. 97 p. (MIRA 12:6)
(Electric power plants--Equipment and supplies)
(Bearings (Machinery)--Maintenance and repair)

LACHINOV, N.V.; FARMAKOVSKIY, P.S.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Manual for fitters for installing pipes in thermal power plants]
Pamiatka slesaria po montazhu truboprovodov v tsekhakh teplovых
elektrostantsii. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1960. 102 p.
(MIRA 14:6)
(Pipe fitting)

LACHINOV, Nikolay Vladimirovich; MELEYEV, A.S., nauchnyy red.; ROGACHEV, F.V., red.; TOKER, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Installation and repair of heat engineering equipment] Montazh i remont teplotekhnicheskogo oborudovaniia. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Proftekhnizdat, 1960. 478 p.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Boilers)

KAPRALOV, V.A., inzh.; LACHINOV, N.V., inzh.; BRONSHTEYN, I.I., red.;
BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Guide for the firebrick layer of steam boilers in electric
power plants] Pamiatka obmurovshchika parovykh kotlov elektro-
stantsii. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 79 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Boilers) (Bricklayers)

LACHINOV, Nikolay Vladimirovich; RUSANOV, A.A., red.

[Repair of auxiliary equipment of boiler shops in thermal electric power plants] Remont vspomogatel'nogo oborudovaniia kotel'nykh tsekhov teplovых elektrostantsii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Energija," 1964. 255 p. (MIRA 17:5)

LACHINOV, N.V.

Pipe bending machines in conducting sanitary engineering operations.
Energetik 12 no.3:41 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

REZNIKOV, Boris Ivanovich, inzh.; LACHINOV, N.V., inzh., red.; LARIONOV,
G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Manual for the assembly of the machine-room equipment of a thermal
electric power plant] Pamiatka slesaria po montazhu oborudovaniia
mashinnogo zala teplovqi elektrostantsii. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo.
No.3 [Assembly of condensers, ejectors, heaters, boilers, evaporators
and deaerators] Montazh kondensatorov, eksekutorov, podogrevatelei,
boilerov, isparitelei i degeratorov. 1960. 52 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Electric power plants—Equipment and supplies)

